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mammalian organism. Some of the most important oxidoreductases include, for example, lyases, lactases, cholesterol oxidases, and the like. These enzymes play roles in such essential processes as digestion, signal transduction, maintenance of ionic homeostasis, and the like. As such, given that oxidoreductase enzymes find various essential uses in the mammalian organism, there is a substantial interest in identifying novel oxidoreductase enzyme homologs. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel polypeptide having homology to oxidoreductases, designated herein as PRO324.

## 20. PRO351

Prostasin is a novel human serine proteinase purified from human seminal fluid. Immunohistochemical localization reveals that prostasin is present in epithelial cells and ducts of the prostate gland. The cDNA for prostasin has been cloned and characterized. Southern blot analysis, following a reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction, indicates that prostasin mRNA is expressed in prostate, liver, salivary gland, kidney, lung, pancreas, colon, bronchus, renal proximal tubular cells, and prostate carcinoma LNCaP cells. Cellular localization of prostasin mRNA was identified within epithelial cells of the human prostate gland by in situ hybridization histochemistry. [See for example, Yu et al., *J Biol Chem.* (1994) 269(29):18843-18848, and Yu et al., *J Biol Chem.* (1994) 270(22):13483-13489].

Thus, prostasin, and molecules related thereto are of interest, particularly for the study, diagnosis and treatment of medical conditions involving the prostate. Prostasin and related molecules are further described in Yu et al., *Genomics* (1996) 32(3):334-340. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to prostasin, designated herein as PRO351 polypeptides.

## 21. PRO352

Butyrophilin is a milk glycoprotein that constitutes more than 40% of the total protein associated with the fat globule membrane in mammalian milk. Expression of butyrophilin mRNA has been shown to correlate with the onset of milk fat production toward the end pregnancy and is maintained throughout lactation.

Butyrophilin has been identified in bovine, murine and human (see Taylor et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1306:1-4 (1996), Ishii et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1245:285-292 (1995), Mather et al., *J. Dairy Sci.* 76:3832-3850 (1993) and Banghart et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 273:4171-4179 (1998)) and is a type I transmembrane protein that is incorporated into the fat globulin membrane. It has been suggested that butyrophilin may play a role as the principle scaffold for the assembly of a complex with xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase and other proteins that function in the budding and release of milk-fat globules from the apical surface during lactation (Banghart et al., *supra*).

Given that butyrophilin plays an obviously important role in mammalian milk production, there is substantial interest in identifying novel butyrophilin homologs. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel polypeptide having homology to butyrophilin, designated herein as PRO352.

ID NO:84 shown in Figure 32.

Figure 34 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:89) of a native sequence PRO700 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:89 is a clone designated herein as "UNQ364" and/or "DNA46776-1284".

Figure 35 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:90) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:89 shown in Figure 34.

5 Figure 36 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:96) of a native sequence PRO702 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:96 is a clone designated herein as "UNQ366" and/or "DNA50980-1286".

Figure 37 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:97) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:96 shown in Figure 36.

Figure 38 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:101) of a native sequence PRO703 cDNA, wherein  
10 SEQ ID NO:101 is a clone designated herein as "UNQ367" and/or "DNA50913-1287".

Figure 39 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:102) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:101 shown in Figure 38.

Figure 40 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:108) of a native sequence PRO705 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:108 is a clone designated herein as "UNQ369" and/or "DNA50914-1289".

15 Figure 41 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:109) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:108 shown in Figure 40.

Figures 42A-B show a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:113) of a native sequence PRO708 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:113 is a clone designated herein as "UNQ372" and/or "DNA48296-1292".

Figure 43 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:114) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ  
20 ID NO:113 shown in Figures 42A-B.

Figure 44 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:118) of a native sequence PRO320 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:118 is a clone designated herein as "UNQ281" and/or "DNA32284-1307".

Figure 45 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:119) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:118 shown in Figure 44.

25 Figure 46 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:123) of a native sequence PRO324 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:123 is a clone designated herein as "UNQ285" and/or "DNA36343-1310".

Figure 47 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:124) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:123 shown in Figure 46.

Figure 48 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:131) of a native sequence PRO351 cDNA, wherein  
30 SEQ ID NO:131 is a clone designated herein as "UNQ308" and/or "DNA40571-1315".

Figure 49 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:132) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:131 shown in Figure 48.

Figure 50 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:136) of a native sequence PRO352 cDNA, wherein  
SEQ ID NO:136 is a clone designated herein as "UNQ309" and/or "DNA41386-1316".

35 Figure 51 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:137) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:136 shown in Figure 50.

**FIGURE 50**

CGGGCCGCCCCCGGCCCCCATTCGGGCCGGGCCTCGCTGCGGCGGCGACTGAGCCAGGCTGG  
GCCGCGTCCCTGAGTCCCAGAGTCGGCGCGGCGCGGCAGGGGCAGCCTTCCACCACGGGGAG  
CCCAGCTGTCAGCCGCCTCACAGGAAGATGCTGCGT'CGGCGGGGCAGCCCTGGCATGGGTGT  
GCATGTGGGTGCAGCCCTGGGAGCACTGTGGTTCTGCCTCACAGGAGCCCTGGAGGTCCAGG  
TCCCTGAAGACCCAGTGGTGGCACTGGTGGGCACCGATGCCACCCTGTGCTGCTCCTTCTCC  
CCTGAGCCTGGCTTCAGCCTGGCACAGCTCAACCTCATCTGGCAGCTGACAGATACCAAACA  
GCTGGTGCACAGCTTTGCTGAGGGCCAGGACCAGGGCAGCGCCTATGCCAACCACGACGGCCC  
TCTTCCCGACCTGCTGGCACAGGGCAACGCATCCCTGAGGCTGCAGCGCTGCGTGTGGCG  
GACGAGGGCAGCTTCACCTGCTTCGTGAGCATCCGGGATTTCCGGCAGCGCTGCCGTCAGCCT  
GCAGGTGGCCGCTCCCTACTCGAAGCCCAGCATGACCCTGGAGCCCAACAAGGACCTGCGGC  
CAGGGGACACGGTGACCATCACGTGCTCCAGCTACCAGGGCTACCCTGAGGCTGAGGTGTTT  
TGGCAGGATGGGCAGGGTGTGCCCCCTGACTGGCAACGTGACCACGTGCGCAGATGGCCAACGA  
GCAGGGCTTGTTTGATGTGCACAGCGTCTTGCGGGTGGTGTGGGTGCGAATGGCACCTACA  
GCTGCCTGGTGCACCAACCCCGTGCTGCAGCAGGATGCGCACRGCTCTGTCAACATCACAGGG  
CAGCCTATGACATTCACCCCGAGAGGCCCTGTGGGTGACCGTGGGGCTGTCTGTCTGTCTCAT  
TGCACTGCTGGTGGCCCTGGCTTTCGTGTGCTGGAGAAAGATCAAACAGAGCTGTGAGGAGG  
AGAATGCAGGAGCTGAGGACCAGGATGGGGAGGGAGAAGGCTCCAAGACAGCCCTGCAGCCT  
CTGAAACACTCTGACAGCAAAGAAGATGATGGACAAGAAATAGCCTGACCATGAGGACCAGG  
GAGCTGCTACCCCTCCCTACAGCTCCTACCCTCTGGCTGCAATGGGGCTGCACTGTGAGCCC  
TGCCCCCAACAGATGCATCCTGCTCTGACAGGTGGGCTCCTTCTCCAAAGGATGCGATACAC  
AGACCACTGTGCAGCCTTATTTCTCCAATGGACATGATTCCCAAGTCATCCTGCTGCCTTTT  
TTCTTATAGACACAATGAACAGACCACCCACAACCTTAGTTCTCTAAGTCATCCTGCCTGCT  
GCCTTATTTACAGTACATACATTTCTTAGGGACACAGTACACTGACCACATCACCACCCTC  
TTCTTCCAGTGCTGCGTGGACCATCTGGCTGCCTTTTTTTCTCCAAAAGATGCAATATTGAGA  
CTGACTGACCCCTGCCTTATTTACCAAAGACACGATGCATAGTCACCCCGGCCCTTGTTTC  
TCCAATGGCCGTGATACACTAGTGATCATGTTTACGCCCTGCTTCCACCTGCATAGAATCTTT  
TCTTCTCAGACAGGGACAGTGCGGCCTCAACATCTCCTGGAGTCTAGAAGCTGTTTCTCTTTC  
CCCTCCTTCTCCTGCCCCAAGTGAAGACAGGGCAGGGCCAGGAATGCTTTGGGGACACCG  
AGGGGACTGCCCCCACCACCATGGTGTCTATTCTGGGGCTGGGGCAGTCTTTTCTTGGC  
TTGCCTCTGGCCAGCTCCTGGCCTCTGGTAGAGTGAGACTTCAGACGTTCTGATGCCTTCCG  
GATGTCTCTCTCCCTGCCCCAGGAATGGAAGATGTGAGGACTTCTAATTTAAATGTGGGAC  
TCGGAGGGATTTTGTAACCTGGGGGTATATTTTGGGGAAAATAAATGTCTTTGTAAAAAAA  
AAAAAAAAAAAAA